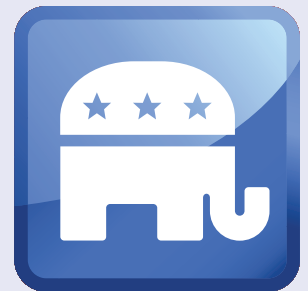




# LaborMarket*trends*

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**DOUBLE ISSUE:** ■ August ■ September

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businesses' profits and products, which would eventually close down a business. Comprehensive health reform will lower premium costs for small businesses, make benefits more competitive with those of big companies, and improve the health of the workforce. Critics of health care reform, on the other hand, contend that small businesses will not have the money to pay for coverage or to pay the penalties imposed upon them. As a result of this, small companies would be forced to eliminate a large number of jobs and ultimately lay off workers. This, they believe, will cost Americans more and ultimately raise taxes.

Amid the debates and discussions on health care, small businesses that are feeling the financial burden of the current health care system should know that there are alternative plans they can incorporate to help increase employees' morale on the job, make for a healthier, less stressed labor force, and even increase their businesses' bottom line. Consider these alternatives:

**Gym Memberships** — promote healthy living by allowing your employee the opportunity to work out before or after work.

- Pay the membership fee for their employees.
- Partner with a gym that will offer monthly fee discounts.
- Offer partial reimbursement to employees for any gym or exercise class that the employee attends.

**On-Site Day Care** — offer on-site daycare facilities that will allow employees to have their children at the workplace in a supervised area.

**Ergonomically- Correct Chairs** — provide ergonomic and comfortable chairs and desks to help lessen worker's compensation claims for injuries associated with improper office setups.

**Wellness Programs** — offer programs designed to relieve the stress and encourage healthy living. Use resources available through medical

insurance provider or other wellness-related small start-ups.

Surely these alternative approaches are not substitutes for health care coverage. However, they can and will reinforce to your employees that, in spite of current outrageous health care costs combined with the economic downturn, small businesses continue to care about their employees and want to encourage stress-free and productive lifestyles — at work and at home.

## Health Care and Your Small Business

In polls conducted by the Small Business Majority, a health-care research and advocacy group, three quarters of small businesses not offering health benefits cited cost as the reason. With high broker fees (up to 10 percent of premiums) and administrative costs (three to four times those in large group market), small businesses are subjected to paying up to 18 percent more than large firms for the same health insurance policy.

The Council of Economic Advisers' (CEA) report, *The Economic Effects of Health Care Reform on Small Businesses and Their Employees*, found that small businesses are less likely to provide health insurance to workers because of the high cost of health care. In 2008, the report cites, only 49 percent of firms with three to nine workers and 78 percent of firms with 10 to 24 workers offered any type of health insurance to employees. With this small percentage, the CEA found that the workers at small firms offering health insurance had less generous plans than those at large firms, despite the fact that small companies pay more.

The findings are indisputable. The financial burden, under the current health care system, is unbearable for the country's small businesses. And, given the important role small businesses play in our nation's job growth, many experts fear that the impact of the current health care system will undoubtedly rock the foundation of the American economy.

Without health care reform, advocates argue, small businesses will be at a competitive disadvantage than their large firm counterparts at recruiting and retaining quality workers and offering competitive salaries. It could also severely affect small

**[With the health care bill — an \$848 billion plan — undergoing congressional review,] some companies with fewer than 25 workers would be eligible for tax credits if they buy health insurance for their employees. The biggest break goes to companies with 10 or fewer employees.**

*—USA Today, 11/23/2009, “New baseline of opinion on health care.”*

## Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Sept 09p	Aug 09	Sept 08
MICHIGAN	15.3	15.2	8.9
NEVADA	13.3	13.2	7.3
RHODE ISLAND	13.0	12.8	8.5
CALIFORNIA	12.2	12.3	7.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	11.6	11.4	7.5
OREGON	11.5	12.0	6.8
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
FLORIDA	11.0	10.8	6.7
KENTUCKY	10.9	11.2	6.9
NORTH CAROLINA	10.8	10.8	6.8
ALABAMA	10.7	10.3	5.4
TENNESSEE	10.5	10.7	6.9
ILLINOIS	10.5	10.0	6.7
OHIO	10.1	10.8	6.8
GEORGIA	10.1	10.1	6.6
NEW JERSEY	9.8	9.6	5.8
INDIANA	9.6	9.9	6.1
MISSOURI	9.5	9.5	6.3
MASSACHUSETTS	9.3	9.1	5.6
WASHINGTON	9.3	9.0	5.5
MISSISSIPPI	9.2	9.7	7.4
ARIZONA	9.1	9.1	6.0
NEW YORK	8.9	8.9	5.8
WEST VIRGINIA	8.9	8.9	4.3
PENNSYLVANIA	8.8	8.9	5.6
IDAHO	8.8	8.7	5.4
MAINE	8.5	8.6	5.6
ALASKA	8.4	8.1	6.7
CONNECTICUT	8.4	8.1	6.0
DELAWARE	8.3	8.8	5.2
WISCONSIN	8.3	8.0	4.7
TEXAS	8.2	8.0	5.1
NEW MEXICO	7.7	7.4	4.4
LOUISIANA	7.4	7.8	5.6
MINNESOTA	7.3	8.0	5.4
MARYLAND	7.2	7.1	4.6
HAWAII	7.2	7.1	4.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.2	7.0	3.9
ARKANSAS	7.1	7.1	5.2
COLORADO	7.0	7.3	5.0
KANSAS	6.9	7.2	4.6
WYOMING	6.8	6.6	3.2
VERMONT	6.7	6.8	4.8
MONTANA	6.7	6.8	4.7
IOWA	6.7	6.7	4.2
VIRGINIA	6.7	6.6	4.1
OKLAHOMA	6.7	6.6	4.0
UTAH	6.2	6.0	3.4
NEBRASKA	4.9	5.0	3.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.8	4.9	3.2
NORTH DAKOTA	4.2	4.3	3.3

## National Unemployment Rates

The September 2009 National unemployment rate of 9.5 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down 0.1 percent from the rate in August 2009 and 3.5 percent higher than the rate in September 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in September 2009 was 9.8 percent; up 0.1 percent from the August 2009 rate and 3.6 percent higher than the September 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

## State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In September, the District of Columbia had the seventh highest unemployment rate at 11.4 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 15.3 percent followed by Nevada, at 13.3 percent; Rhode Island, at 13.0 percent; and California, at 12.2 percent. North Dakota at 4.2 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by South Dakota at 4.8 percent and Nebraska at 4.9 percent.

Illinois was the only state to report statistically significant over-the-month unemployment increase (+0.5 percentage points). Four states recorded measurable decreases over the month, Minnesota and Ohio (-0.7 percentage point each) and Oregon and Wisconsin (-0.5 percentage point each). Forty-five states and the District of Columbia registered September rates that were not measurably different from a month earlier.

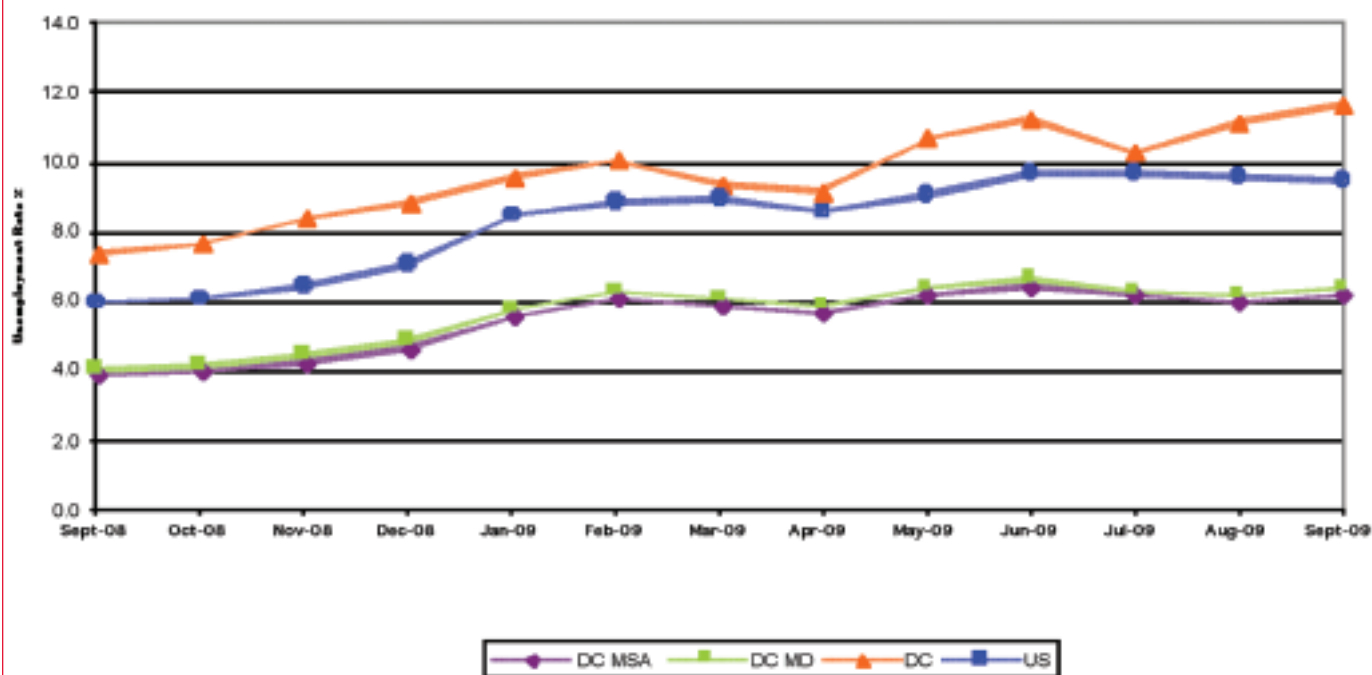
Compared to a year earlier, all states and the District of Columbia reported significant jobless rate increases from a year earlier. Three states had rates more than 5.0 percentage points higher than a year earlier: Michigan (+6.4 percentage points), Nevada (+6.0 percentage points), and Alabama (+5.3 percentage points).

## District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted September 2009 unemployment rate was 11.4 percent, up 0.3 percent from the August 2009 rate. The September 2009 rate was 4.0 percent higher than the rate in September 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in September 2009 was 9.8 percent; up 0.1 percent from the August 2009 rate and 3.6 percent higher than the September 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rate  
September 2008 - September 2009  
Not Seasonally Adjusted



## District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Over the month, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 1,400 to 327,800. A total of 289,500 residents were employed and 38,300 were unemployed in September 2009. The number of employed residents decreased by 2,900 along with a 1,500 increase in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.5 percent rise in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September 2009.

From September 2008 to September 2009, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 4,800 as the number of employed residents decreased by 18,300 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 13,600. The District's September 2009 unemployment rate was 4.3 percent higher than the rate in September 2008.

## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In September 2009, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 12.0 percent from the August 2009 level of 2,109 to 1,855. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 14.1 percent from the 1,626 level in September 2008. The September 2009 initial claims for all programs were down from August 2009 by 264 to 1,895 and higher by 243 or 14.7 percent from the September 2008 level of 1,652.

For the all programs total, Benefits paid increased 9.9 percent

to \$22,024,831, weeks compensated were up 10.5 percent to 74,629, first payments were down 7.4 percent to 2,816, final payments were down 18.2 percent to 1,882, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.6 percent to \$294.93. Weeks claimed was down 21.7 percent to 30,600.

Over the year, benefit statistics were higher in September 2009 compared to September 2008. Benefits paid increased by 15.7 percent, weeks compensated rose 11.7 percent, first payments were up 52.2 percent, final payments were up 50.1 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount rose 3.6 percent from the \$284.77 September 2008 amount. Weeks claimed were up 37.3 percent.

## Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 29,300 in September 2009 as employment decreased by 32,200 and the number unemployed increased by 2,700. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 6.4 percent in September, was up 0.2 percent from the rate in August 2009.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 74,100. With 53,800 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force fell by 20,200. The metropolitan division's September 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.3 percent from the rate in September 2008.



## Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	September 09 p	August 09 r	September 08 a
U.S.A.	9.5	9.6	6.0
Washington, DC MSA	6.2	6.0	3.9
Washington, DC MD	6.4	6.2	4.1
D.C.	11.7	11.2	7.4
D.C. WARD 1	10.1	9.7	6.4
2	5.8	5.6	3.6
3	3.2	3.0	1.9
4	9.6	9.2	6.0
5	15.5	14.8	10.0
6	11.5	11.0	7.3
7	19.5	18.7	12.8
8	28.3	27.3	19.3

## Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.	9.8	9.7	6.2
D.C.	11.4	11.1	7.4

p: Preliminary r: Revised a: Reflecting 2008 benchmark revisions

Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year. Ward labor force statistics based on Census 2000 household data.

## Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area — September 2009/a

	September /b 2009	August /c 2009	September /d 2008	Net Change From August /c 2009	September /d 2008
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	327,800	324,400	334,200	3,400	-6,400
Total Employed	290,300	288,500	309,300	1,800	-19,000
Total Unemployed	37,500	35,900	24,900	1,600	12,600
Unemployment Rate	11.4	11.1	7.4	0.3	4.0
<b>SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	327,800	329,200	332,600	-1,400	-4,800
Total Employed	289,500	292,400	307,800	-2,900	-18,300
Total Unemployed	38,300	36,800	24,700	1,500	13,600
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.2	7.4	0.5	4.3
<b>Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,360,900	2,390,200	2,381,100	-29,300	-20,200
Total Employed	2,210,200	2,242,400	2,284,300	-32,200	-74,100
Total Unemployed	150,600	147,900	96,800	2,700	53,800
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.2	4.1	0.2	2.3
<b>Suburban Ring</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,669,600	2,701,100	2,683,900	-31,500	-14,300
Total Employed	2,522,500	2,556,200	2,590,100	-33,700	-67,600
Total Unemployed	147,100	144,900	93,800	2,200	53,300
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.4	3.5	0.1	2.0
<b>Washington, D.C. MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,997,400	3,030,300	3,016,500	-32,900	-19,100
Total Employed	2,812,000	2,848,600	2,897,900	-36,600	-85,900
Total Unemployed	185,400	181,700	118,500	3,700	66,900
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.0	3.9	0.2	2.3

a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 2008 benchmark revisions.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes The District of Columbia, Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren; the Maryland Counties of Calvert, Charles, and Prince Georges; and the West Virginia County of Jefferson.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan Division which includes the Counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

SOURCE: Prepared by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)**  
**District of Columbia | September 2009**

	September 2009	August 2009	September 2008	% Change From August 2009      September 2008	
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims	1,855	2,109	1,626	-12.0	14.1
Weeks Claimed	29,735	37,861	21,794	-21.5	36.4
Weeks Compensated	71,915	64,447	64,277	11.6	11.9
Benefits Paid	\$21,125,081	\$19,006,630	\$18,232,270	11.1	15.9
A.W.B.A.	\$293.75	\$294.92	\$283.65	-0.4	3.6
First Payments	2,723	2,925	1,806	-6.9	50.8
Final Payments	1,758	2,007	1,216	-12.4	44.6
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims	37	43	23	-14.0	60.9
Weeks Claimed	760	1,117	397	-32.0	91.4
Weeks Compensated	2,630	2,970	2,347	-11.4	12.1
Benefits Paid	\$855,504	\$991,711	\$727,892	-13.7	17.5
A.W.B.A.	\$325.29	\$333.91	\$310.14	-2.6	4.9
First Payments	89	101	39	-11.9	128.2
Final Payments	127	291	36	-57.4	244.4
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims	3	7	3	-57.1	0.0
Weeks Claimed	105	105	90	0.0	16.7
Weeks Compensated	134	149	227	-10.1	-41.0
Benefits Paid	\$44,246	\$50,721	\$77,021	-12.8	-42.6
A.W.B.A.	\$330.19	\$340.41	\$339.30	-3.0	-2.7
First Payments	4	14	5	-71.4	-20.0
Final Payments	0	2	2	-100.0	-100.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	na
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	1,895	2,159	1,652	-12.2	14.7
Weeks Claimed	30,600	39,083	22,281	-21.7	37.3
Weeks Compensated	74,629	67,566	66,851	10.5	11.7
Benefits Paid	\$22,024,831	\$20,049,062	\$19,037,183	9.9	15.7
A.W.B.A.	\$294.93	\$296.73	\$284.77	-0.6	3.6
First Payments	2,816	3,040	1,850	-7.4	52.2
Final Payments	1,882	2,300	1,254	-18.2	50.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

## Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia decreased by 31,500 in September 2009 as employment fell by 33,700 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 2,200. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 5.5 percent in September, was up 0.1 percent from the rate in August 2009.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 67,600 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 53,300 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force fell by 14,300. The suburban ring's September unemployment rate was up 2.0 percent from September 2008.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force decreased by 32,900 in September 2009. The number of employed residents decreased by 36,600 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 3,700. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for September 2009 is 6.2 percent, up 0.2 percent from the rate in August 2009.

Compared to September 2008, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force fell by 19,100. Employment decreased by 85,900 and unemployed rose by 66,900. The Washington Metropolitan area's September 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.3 percent from the September 2008 rate of 3.9 percent.

## District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 15,400 in September 2009. The private sector gained 2,100 jobs while the public sector lost 17,500 jobs, mainly due to the District's Summer Youth Employment Program ending. In the private sector, trade, transportation and utilities added 300 jobs, and educational and health services added 3,100 jobs. Job losses were registered in professional and business services which dropped 700 jobs, other services and mining, logging and construction lost 100 jobs each, information and leisure and hospitality lost 200 jobs each. Meanwhile, manufacturing and financial activities were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the Federal Government lost 1,500 jobs; transportation was unchanged; and the District Government lost 16,000 jobs.

In the last twelve months, the District lost a total of 3,600 jobs. The private sector lost 9,000 jobs and the public sector gained 5,400 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services up by 200 jobs. Job losses occurred in professional and business services down by 2,500 jobs, other services down by 1,700 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 400 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 700 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 1,200 jobs, financial activities down by 1,100, information down by 1,300 jobs, and manufacturing down by 300 jobs. In the public sector, the District Government lost 500 jobs, the Federal Government gained 5,900 jobs, and transportation was unchanged.

## Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased over the month by 14,600. The private sector decreased by 7,900 jobs, while the public sector shed 6,700 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in educational and health services up by 6,500 jobs. Job losses were registered in professional and business services down by 5,000 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 6,400 jobs, mining, logging and construction and financial activities down by 500 jobs each, trade, transportation and utilities down by 900 jobs, other services and information down by 400 jobs each. In the public sector, the federal government dropped 2,800 jobs; the state government lost 8,200 jobs; and the local government gained 4,300 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division lost a total of 42,700 jobs. The private sector dropped 47,100 jobs and the public sector gained 4,400 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services up by 3,800 jobs. Losses occurred in professional and business services down by 6,700 jobs, other services down by 2,700 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 4,300 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 11,300 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 13,700 jobs, financial activities down by 3,800 jobs, information down by 5,800 jobs, and manufacturing down by 2,600 jobs. In the public sector, local government lost 10,500 jobs; the federal government increased by 9,400 jobs; and state government added 5,500 jobs.

## Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area decreased over the month in September 2009 by 8,300. The private sector decreased by 7,400 jobs and the public sector dropped 900 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were recorded in educational and health services up by 9,300 jobs. Losses were registered in leisure and hospitality down by 7,700 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 800 jobs, professional and business services down by 4,300 jobs, trade, transportation, and utilities down by 1,600 jobs, other services down by 600 jobs, manufacturing down by 500 jobs, financial activities down by 800 jobs and information down by 400 jobs.. In the public sector, the federal government lost 3,300 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 37,000 jobs. The private sector lost 44,300 jobs and the public gained 7,300 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services up by 4,200 jobs and educational and health services up by 4,400. Losses occurred in other services down by 2,800 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 3,800 jobs, trade, transportation, and utilities down by 15,800 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 15,600 jobs, financial activities and information down by 5,900 jobs each and manufacturing down by 3,100 jobs. In government, the federal government gained 11,100 jobs over the year.

## Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands]

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Sept b/ 2009	Aug c/ 2009	Sept 2008	Sept b/ 2009	Aug c/ 2009	Sept 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700.0</b>	<b>715.4</b>	<b>703.6</b>	<b>2,388.2</b>	<b>2,402.8</b>	<b>2,430.9</b>
Total Private Sector	462.8	460.7	471.8	1,825.2	1,833.1	1,872.3
Total Government	237.2	254.7	231.8	563.0	569.7	558.6
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>174.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>
Durable Goods	na	na	na	22.7	22.8	24.3
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	15.2	15.4	16.2
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>133.5</b>
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	25.3	25.0	28.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	15.8	15.5	16.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	78.7	79.6	87.2
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>686.4</b>	<b>701.7</b>	<b>689.0</b>	<b>2,230.5</b>	<b>2,244.3</b>	<b>2,256.9</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>304.4</b>	<b>305.3</b>	<b>315.7</b>
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.7	4.8	53.1	52.8	54.5
Retail Trade	17.5	17.1	18.4	194.3	195.5	204.5
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	24.5	24.5	24.2
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	14.3	14.6	15.5
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	40.0	39.8	40.5
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	21.4	21.9	23.7
Department Stores	na	na	na	24.5	25.1	24.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.5	4.6	4.7	57.0	57.0	56.7
Utilities	na	na	na	7.5	7.6	7.6
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	49.5	49.4	49.1
Air Transportation	na	na	na	13.0	12.9	12.5
<b>Information</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>74.0</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet)	6.7	6.8	7.1	na	na	na
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>109.9</b>
Finance and insurance	15.7	15.8	16.6	66.8	67.5	68.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	7.6	7.6	7.8	36.4	37.0	37.8
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	18.5	18.6	19.0
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	13.3	13.4	14.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.4	11.3	11.6	39.3	39.1	41.1
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>553.0</b>	<b>558.0</b>	<b>559.7</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	99.9	100.5	103.5	374.1	376.1	378.7
Legal Services	34.6	34.9	35.7	45.4	46.2	48.0
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	18.6	18.6	19.5
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	47.0	47.2	47.6
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	137.4	137.5	134.0
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	70.9	71.8	70.9
Scientific Research and Development Services	11.7	11.7	12.0	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	31.5	32.6	31.9
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	48.7	48.7	47.4	147.4	149.3	149.1

# Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands] *continued*

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Sept b/ 2009	Aug c/ 2009	Sept 2008	Sept b/ 2009	Aug c/ 2009	Sept 2008
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	12.8	12.6	12.9	29.1	28.6	30.7
Investigation and Security Services	9.1	9.2	8.8	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.4	11.4	11.8	48.2	48.8	50.5
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>270.7</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>266.9</b>
Educational Services	45.6	41.7	47.0	81.7	74.6	80.7
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	31.8	29.1	34.5	51.4	40.4	46.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	57.8	58.6	56.2	189.0	189.6	186.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	13.4	13.6	13.0	70.7	71.2	67.2
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	27.5	27.9	26.3
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	8.6	8.7	8.6
Hospitals	25.5	25.7	25.5	58.8	58.7	57.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.0	7.1	6.9	26.7	27.1	27.8
Social Assistance	na	na	na	32.8	32.6	33.4
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.4	14.1	14.2
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>213.9</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>218.2</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.0	7.0	7.2	28.2	32.2	31.3
Accommodation and Food Services	51.8	52.0	52.0	185.7	188.1	186.9
Accommodation	14.2	14.0	15.2	34.8	35.3	36.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	37.6	38.0	36.8	150.9	152.8	150.0
Full-Service Restaurants	19.1	19.2	19.1	76.9	78.0	76.3
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.9	10.8	11.1	62.9	64.0	59.7
Special Food Services	5.2	5.2	5.1	12.4	12.2	12.0
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>153.9</b>
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	28.2	27.9	26.8
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	57.2	57.6	58.9	110.0	110.7	111.0
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	27.0	27.1	27.6	43.3	43.5	44.7
<b>Government</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>254.7</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>563.0</b>	<b>569.7</b>	<b>558.6</b>
Federal Government	199.8	201.3	193.9	313.7	316.5	304.3
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	37.4	53.4	37.9	na	na	na
State Government	33.6	49.6	34.1	81.5	89.7	76.0
Local Government	na	na	na	167.8	163.5	178.3
Public Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.8	na	na	na

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



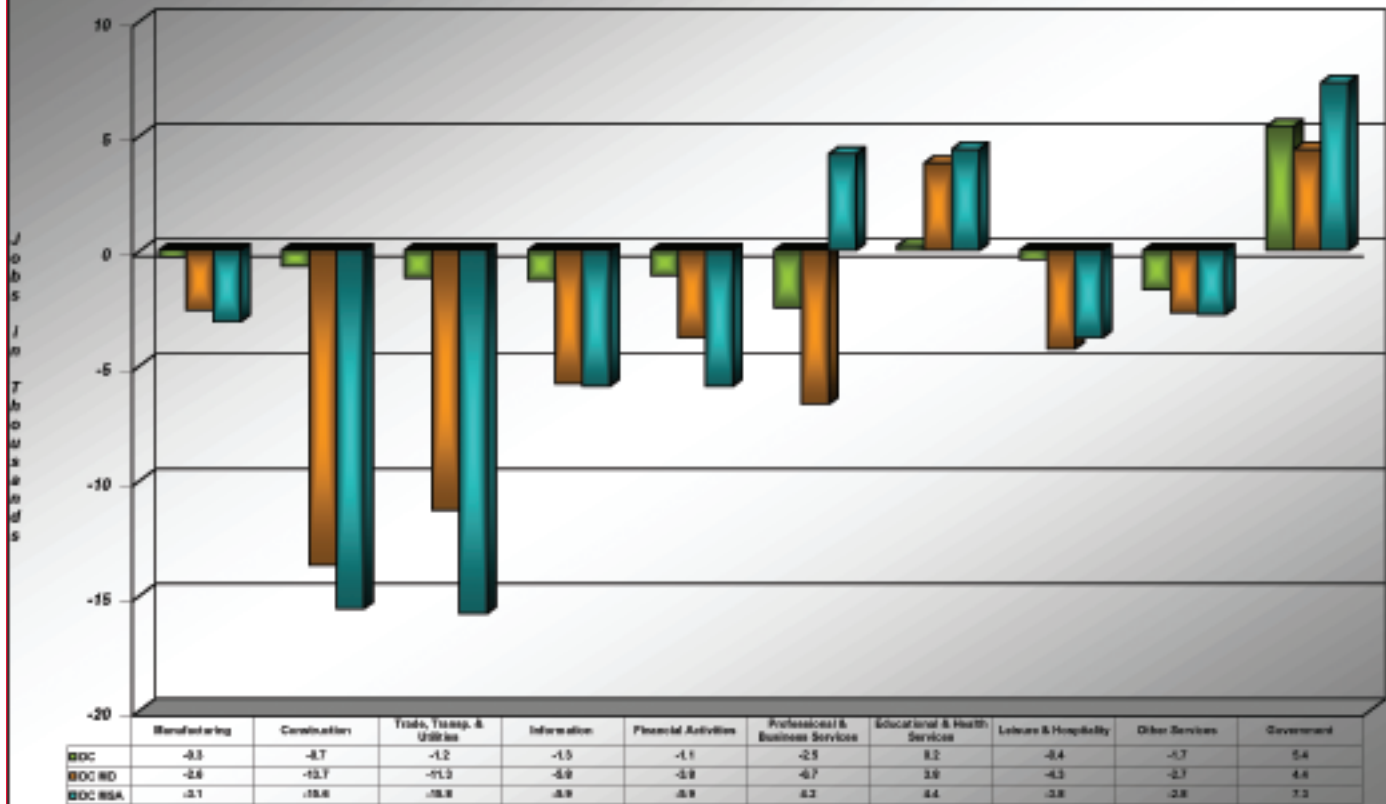
**Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area  
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ (In Thousands)**

INDUSTRY	Sept b/ 2009	Aug c/ 2009	Sept 2008	Change from	
				Aug 2009	Sept 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2968.9</b>	<b>2977.2</b>	<b>3005.9</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-37.0</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>2304.1</b>	<b>2311.5</b>	<b>2348.4</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>-44.3</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>664.8</b>	<b>665.7</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>216.5</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-18.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-15.6</b>
Specialty Trade Contractors	101.2	102.2	110.3	-1.0	-9.1
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>2753.7</b>	<b>2760.7</b>	<b>2772.0</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-18.3</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>380.2</b>	<b>381.8</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
Wholesale Trade	67.7	67.4	69.7	0.3	-2.0
Retail Trade	249.2	251.2	262.9	-2.0	-13.7
Food & Beverage Stores	53.4	53.3	53.9	0.1	-0.5
Department Stores	31.6	32.3	32.1	-0.7	-0.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.3	63.2	63.4	0.1	-0.1
<b>Information</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
Finance and insurance	95.5	96.4	98.3	-0.9	-2.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	48.4	49.1	50.4	-0.7	-2.0
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>688.1</b>	<b>692.4</b>	<b>683.9</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	457.8	459.1	456.0	-1.3	1.8
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	159.0	159.3	155.0	-0.3	4.0
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	185.8	187.9	187.7	-2.1	-1.9
Employment Services	38.5	38.1	40.9	0.4	-2.4
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>335.5</b>	<b>340.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	250.9	250.8	247.8	0.1	3.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	96.5	97.1	92.6	-0.6	3.9
Offices of Physicians	38.3	38.8	36.9	-0.5	1.4
Hospitals	71.8	71.7	70.7	0.1	1.1
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>261.8</b>	<b>269.5</b>	<b>265.6</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	224.5	227.8	226.1	-3.3	-1.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	186.0	188.7	184.8	-2.7	1.2
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>664.8</b>	<b>665.7</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Federal Government	360.8	364.1	349.7	-3.3	11.1

**a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.**

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV. SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Net Job Change  
September 2008 - September 2009



## Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Aug 09p	July 09	Aug 08
MICHIGAN	15.2	15.0	8.6
NEVADA	13.2	12.5	7.0
RHODE ISLAND	12.8	12.7	8.3
OREGON	12.2	11.8	6.5
CALIFORNIA	12.2	11.9	7.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	11.5	11.7	7.3
KENTUCKY	11.1	11.1	6.7
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>
TENNESSEE	10.8	10.7	6.6
OHIO	10.8	11.2	6.7
NORTH CAROLINA	10.8	10.9	6.6
FLORIDA	10.7	10.8	6.5
ALABAMA	10.4	10.2	5.2
GEORGIA	10.2	10.3	6.4
ILLINOIS	10.0	10.4	6.7
INDIANA	9.9	10.6	6.0
NEW JERSEY	9.7	9.3	5.7
MISSOURI	9.5	9.3	6.2
MISSISSIPPI	9.5	9.7	7.3
WASHINGTON	9.2	8.9	5.4
MASSACHUSETTS	9.1	8.8	5.4
ARIZONA	9.1	9.2	5.9
WEST VIRGINIA	9.0	8.9	4.2
NEW YORK	9.0	8.6	5.7
IDAHO	8.9	8.8	5.2
WISCONSIN	8.8	9.0	4.7
PENNSYLVANIA	8.6	8.5	5.5
MAINE	8.6	8.5	5.4
ALASKA	8.3	8.2	6.7
DELAWARE	8.1	8.1	5.1
CONNECTICUT	8.1	7.8	6.1
TEXAS	8.0	7.9	5.0
MINNESOTA	8.0	8.1	5.4
LOUISIANA	7.8	7.4	4.8
NEW MEXICO	7.5	7.0	4.3
COLORADO	7.3	7.8	4.9
MARYLAND	7.2	7.2	4.5
HAWAII	7.2	7.0	4.2
KANSAS	7.1	7.5	4.4
ARKANSAS	7.1	7.4	5.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.9	6.8	3.9
VERMONT	6.8	6.8	4.7
OKLAHOMA	6.8	6.6	3.9
IOWA	6.8	6.5	4.2
WYOMING	6.6	6.5	3.4
MONTANA	6.6	6.7	4.6
VIRGINIA	6.5	6.9	4.1
UTAH	6.0	6.0	3.4
NEBRASKA	5.0	5.0	3.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.9	4.9	3.1
NORTH DAKOTA	4.3	4.2	3.3

## National Unemployment Rates

The August 2009 National unemployment rate of 9.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down 0.1 percent from the rate in July 2009 and 3.5 percent higher than the rate in August 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in August 2009 was 9.7 percent; up 0.3 percent from the July 2009 rate and 3.5 percent higher than the August 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

## State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In August, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest unemployment rate at 11.1 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 15.2 percent followed by Nevada, at 13.2 percent; Rhode Island, at 12.8 percent; California and Oregon, at 12.2 percent each. North Dakota at 4.3 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by South Dakota at 4.9 percent and Nebraska at 5.0 percent.

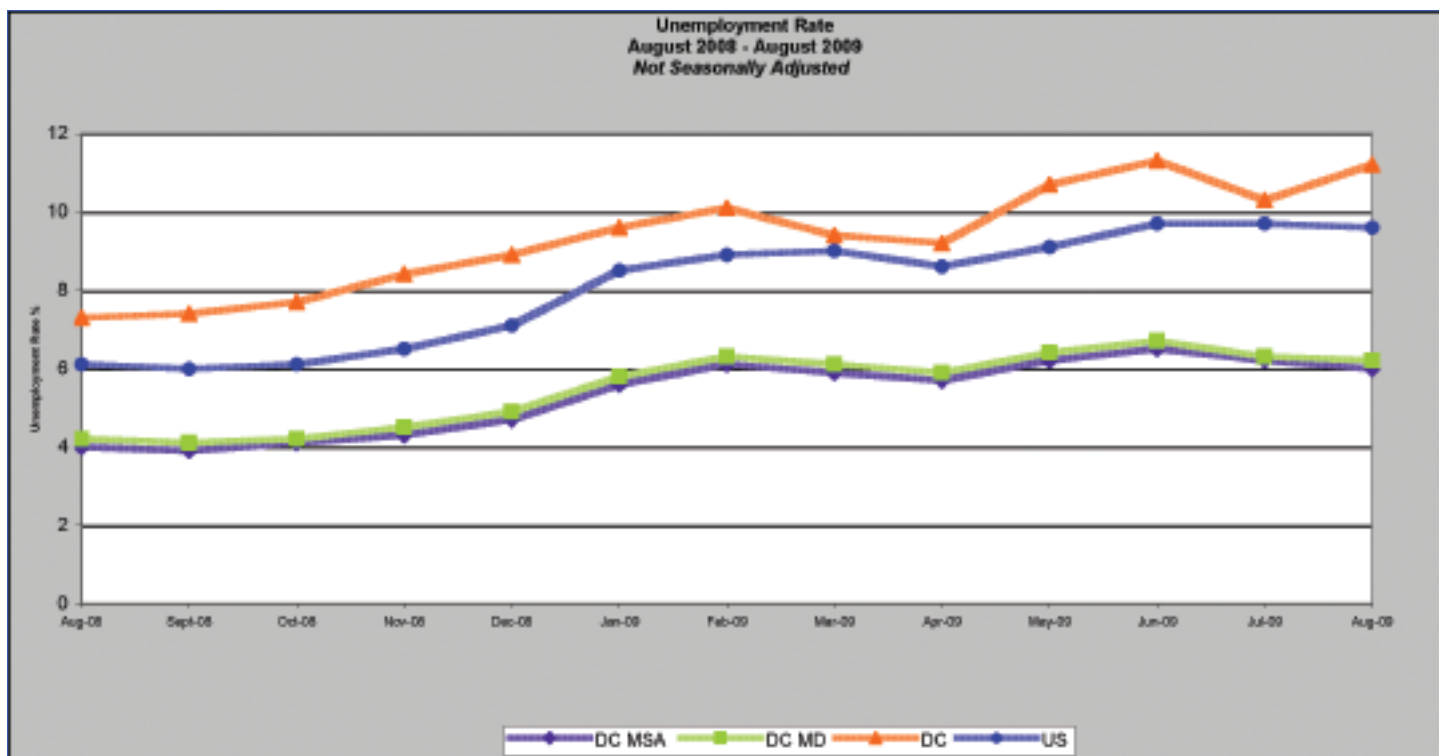
Six states reported statistically significant over-the-month unemployment increases. The District of Columbia also recorded a significant increase (+0.5 percentage point). Four states recorded measurable decreases over the month. Forty states registered August rates that were not measurably different from a month earlier.

Compared to a year earlier, Michigan reported the largest jobless rate increases from a year earlier (+6.6 percentage points). Three states had rates more than 5.0 percentage points higher than a year earlier: Nevada (+6.2 points), Oregon (+5.7 points), and Alabama (+5.2 points). All states and the District of Columbia had significant rate increases in their jobless rates from August 2008.

## District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted August 2009 unemployment rate was 11.1 percent, up 0.5 percent from the July 2009 rate. The August 2009 rate was 3.9 percent higher than the rate in August 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in August 2009 was 9.7 percent; up 0.3 percent from the July 2009 rate and 3.5 percent higher than the August 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.



## District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Over the month, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 8,000 to 329,500. A total of 292,500 residents were employed and 37,100 were unemployed in August 2009. The number of employed residents decreased by 10,100 along with a 2,300 increase in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.9 percent rise in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August 2009.

From August 2008 to August 2009, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 9,000 as the number of employed residents decreased by 21,400 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 12,400. The District's August 2009 unemployment rate was 3.9 percent higher than the rate in August 2008.

## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In August 2009, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 11.4 percent from the July 2009 level of 2,381 to 2,109. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 25.8 percent from the 1,677 level in August 2008. The August 2009 initial claims for all programs was down from July 2009 by 266 to 2,159 and higher by 456 or 26.8 percent from the August 2008 level of 1,703.

For the all programs total, Benefits paid decreased 0.6 percent to \$20,049,062, weeks compensated were down 0.1 percent to 67,566, first payments were down 18.3 percent to 3,040,

final payments were up 32.5 percent to 2,300, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.5 percent to \$296.73. Weeks claimed was up 19.1 percent to 39,083.

Over the year, benefit statistics were higher in August 2009 compared to August 2008. Benefits paid increased by 24.4 percent, weeks compensated rose 19.7 percent, first payments were up 56.7 percent, final payments were up 185.0 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount rose 3.9 percent from the \$285.49 August 2008 amount. Weeks claimed were up 86.5 percent.

## Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 37,300 in August 2009 as employment decreased by 31,500 and the number unemployed decreased by 5,900. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 6.2 percent in August, was down 0.1 percent from the rate in July 2009.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 64,000. With 47,900 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force fell by 16,100. The metropolitan division's August 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.0 percent from the rate in August 2008.

## Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	August 09 p	July 09 r	August 08 a
U.S.A.	9.6	9.7	6.1
Washington, DC MSA	6.0	6.2	4.0
Washington, DC MD	6.2	6.3	4.2
D.C.	11.2	10.3	7.3
D.C. WARD 1	9.7	8.9	6.2
2	5.6	5.1	3.5
3	3.0	2.8	1.9
4	9.2	8.4	5.9
5	14.9	13.7	9.8
6	11.1	10.2	7.2
7	18.8	17.4	12.6
8	27.4	25.5	18.9

## Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.	9.7	9.4	6.2
D.C.	11.1	10.6	7.2

p: Preliminary r: Revised a: Reflecting 2008 benchmark revisions

Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year. Ward labor force statistics based on Census 2000 household data.

## Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area — August 2009/a

	August /b 2009	July /c 2009	August /d 2008	Net Change From July /c 2009	August /d 2008
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	324,700	329,600	334,600	-4,900	-9,900
Total Employed	288,600	294,700	310,600	-6,100	-22,000
Total Unemployed	36,100	34,900	24,100	1,200	12,000
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.6	7.2	0.5	3.9
<b>SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	329,500	337,500	338,500	-8,000	-9,000
Total Employed	292,500	302,600	313,900	-10,100	-21,400
Total Unemployed	37,100	34,800	24,700	2,300	12,400
Unemployment Rate	11.2	10.3	7.3	0.9	3.9
<b>Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,393,500	2,430,800	2,409,600	-37,300	-16,100
Total Employed	2,245,400	2,276,900	2,309,400	-31,500	-64,000
Total Unemployed	148,100	154,000	100,200	-5,900	47,900
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	4.2	-0.1	2.0
<b>Suburban Ring</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,703,600	2,741,500	2,712,600	-37,900	-9,000
Total Employed	2,558,400	2,585,600	2,615,100	-27,200	-56,700
Total Unemployed	145,100	156,000	97,300	-10,900	47,800
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.7	3.6	-0.3	1.8
<b>Washington, D.C. MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	3,033,100	3,079,000	3,051,100	-45,900	-18,000
Total Employed	2,850,900	2,888,200	2,929,000	-37,300	-78,100
Total Unemployed	182,200	190,800	122,000	-8,600	60,200
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.2	4.0	-0.2	2.0

a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 2008 benchmark revisions.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes The District of Columbia, Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren; the Maryland Counties of Calvert, Charles, and Prince Georges; and the West Virginia County of Jefferson.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan Division which includes the Counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

SOURCE: Prepared by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)**  
**District of Columbia | August 2009**

	August 2009	July 2009	August 2008	% Change From July 2009      August 2008	
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims	2,109	2,381	1,677	-11.4	25.8
Weeks Claimed	37,861	31,465	20,539	20.3	84.3
Weeks Compensated	64,447	63,511	54,302	1.5	18.7
Benefits Paid	\$19,006,630	\$18,782,854	\$15,431,030	1.2	23.2
A.W.B.A.	\$294.92	\$295.74	\$284.17	-0.3	3.8
First Payments	2,925	3,608	1,892	-18.9	54.6
Final Payments	2,007	1,613	780	24.4	157.3
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims	43	37	18	16.2	138.9
Weeks Claimed	1,117	1,278	334	-12.6	234.4
Weeks Compensated	2,970	4,004	1,951	-25.8	52.2
Benefits Paid	\$991,711	\$1,354,870	\$617,565	-26.8	60.6
A.W.B.A.	\$333.91	\$338.38	\$316.54	-1.3	5.5
First Payments	101	106	41	-4.7	146.3
Final Payments	291	123	21	136.6	1285.7
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims	7	7	8	0.0	-12.5
Weeks Claimed	105	81	87	29.6	20.7
Weeks Compensated	149	90	191	65.6	-22.0
Benefits Paid	\$50,721	\$31,504	\$65,474	61.0	-22.5
A.W.B.A.	\$340.41	\$350.04	\$342.80	-2.8	-0.7
First Payments	14	7	7	100.0	100.0
Final Payments	2	0	6	n/a	-66.7
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	2,159	2,425	1,703	-11.0	26.8
Weeks Claimed	39,083	32,824	20,960	19.1	86.5
Weeks Compensated	67,566	67,605	56,444	-0.1	19.7
Benefits Paid	\$20,049,062	\$20,169,228	\$16,114,069	-0.6	24.4
A.W.B.A.	\$296.73	\$298.34	\$285.49	-0.5	3.9
First Payments	3,040	3,721	1,940	-18.3	56.7
Final Payments	2,300	1,736	807	32.5	185.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

## Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia decreased by 37,900 in August 2009 as employment fell by 27,200 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 10,900. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 5.4 percent in August, was down 0.3 percent from the rate in July 2009.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 56,700 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 47,800 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force fell by 9,000. The suburban ring's August unemployment rate was up 1.8 percent from August 2008.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force decreased by 45,900 in August 2009. The number of employed residents decreased by 37,300 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 8,600. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for August 2009 is 6.0percent, down 0.2 percent from the rate in July 2009.

Compared to August 2008, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force fell by 18,000. Employment decreased by 78,100 and unemployed rose by 60,200. The Washington Metropolitan area's August 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.0 percent from the August 2008 rate of 4.0 percent.

## District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 9,100 in August 2009. The private sector lost 4,800 jobs while the public sector shed 4,300 jobs. In the private sector, mining, logging and construction added 100 jobs. There were over the month job losses in leisure and hospitality down by 800 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 100 jobs, educational and health services down by 500 jobs, professional and business services down by 2,100 jobs, other services down by 1,200 jobs, information down by 200 jobs. Meanwhile, financial activities and manufacturing sectors were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the Federal Government lost 200 jobs; the District Government lost 4,100 jobs while transportation was unchanged.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 1,500 jobs. The private sector dropped 8,500 jobs and the public sector gained 10,000 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services up by 800 jobs, and leisure and hospitality up by 700 jobs. Losses were noted in professional and business services down by 2,600 jobs, other services down by 1,800 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 900 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 1,500 jobs, financial activities down by 1,500, information down by 1,400 jobs, and manufacturing down by 300 jobs. In the public sector, the District Government gained 3,300 jobs, the Federal Government increased by 6,700 jobs, and transportation was unchanged.

## Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased over the month by 19,500. The private sector decreased by 11,000 jobs while the public sector decreased by 8,500 jobs. Within the private sector, financial activities gained (+600 jobs). Job losses were registered in educational and health services (-1,600 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-2,600 jobs), professional and business services (-3,500 jobs), mining, logging and construction (-1,000 jobs), information (-200 jobs), leisure and hospitality (-1,600 jobs), manufacturing (-200 jobs) and other services (-900 jobs). In the public sector, the state government dropped 2,400 jobs and the federal government dropped 600 jobs; while the local government lost 5,500 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 38,300 jobs. The private sector lost 47,300 jobs while the public sector gained 9,000 jobs. In the private sector, educational and health services gained (+4,900 jobs). All other sectors experienced over the year job losses: mining, logging and construction (-14,700 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-11,600 jobs), information (-6,500 jobs), financial activities (-4,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality (-3,700 jobs), other services (-3,200 jobs), manufacturing (-2,700 jobs), and professional and business services (-5,500 jobs). In the public sector, federal government gained 10,100 jobs; the state government added 4,300 jobs; while the local government lost 5,400 jobs.

## Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area decreased over the month in August 2009 by 21,400. The private sector decreased by 11,300 jobs while the public sector decreased by 10,100 jobs. Within the private sector, there were no over the month job gains. Losses were registered in professional and business services (down by 2,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality (down by 2,600 jobs), mining, logging and construction (down by 1,100 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (down by 2,000 jobs), other services (down by 1,400 jobs), educational and health services (down by 900 jobs), information (down by 300 jobs), and manufacturing (down by 200 jobs). Meanwhile, financial activities were unchanged. In the public sector, the federal government lost 600 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 42,100 jobs. The private sector lost 50,700 jobs and the public sector gained 8,600 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 1,400 jobs), and educational and health services (up by 3,900 jobs). Losses occurred in other services (down by 2,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality (down by 4,000 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (down by 16,300 jobs), mining, logging and construction (down by 16,600 jobs), financial activities (down by 6,700 jobs), information (down by 6,400 jobs), and manufacturing (down by 3,200 jobs). In government, the federal government gained 12,000 jobs over the year.



# INSURANCE CLAIM

ACCOUNT SUMMARY

PATIENT SERVICES PROVIDED

EMERGENCY SERVICES

DESCRIPTION	
Office Visit	
Lab Work	
X-Rays	
Surgery Abdominal	
Anesthesia	
Pathology	
Miscellaneous	
TOTAL	
LESS DEDUCTIBLE	
AMOUNT PAID	

## Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands]

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Aug b/ 2009	July c/ 2009	Aug 2008	Aug b/ 2009	July c/ 2009	Aug 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>716.2</b>	<b>725.3</b>	<b>714.7</b>	<b>2,402.6</b>	<b>2,422.1</b>	<b>2,440.9</b>
Total Private Sector	460.3	465.1	468.8	1,832.0	1,843.0	1,879.3
Total Government	255.9	260.2	245.9	570.6	579.1	561.6
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>175.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>
Durable Goods	na	na	na	22.7	23.0	24.6
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	15.4	15.3	16.2
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>134.9</b>
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	24.9	24.3	29.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	15.2	15.2	16.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	79.9	81.4	88.2
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>702.4</b>	<b>711.6</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>2,244.3</b>	<b>2,262.6</b>	<b>2,265.2</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>317.9</b>
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.7	4.9	52.9	52.9	54.9
Retail Trade	17.1	17.2	18.3	196.3	199.1	205.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	24.5	24.5	24.5
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	14.6	15.2	15.8
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	39.7	39.7	40.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	22.4	23.1	24.2
Department Stores	na	na	na	25.1	25.0	25.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.7	57.1	56.9	57.1
Utilities	na	na	na	7.6	7.6	7.5
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	49.5	49.3	49.6
Air Transportation	na	na	na	12.9	12.8	12.7
<b>Information</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet)	6.8	6.8	7.1	na	na	na
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>110.6</b>
Finance and insurance	15.6	15.6	16.7	67.5	67.1	69.5
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	7.5	7.5	7.9	37.0	36.7	38.2
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	18.6	18.5	19.2
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	13.4	13.1	15.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.2	11.2	11.6	38.8	38.6	41.1
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>558.3</b>	<b>561.8</b>	<b>563.8</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	100.6	101.9	105.1	376.2	378.0	382.1
Legal Services	35.0	35.6	36.3	46.6	47.5	48.8
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	18.6	18.8	19.6
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	47.2	47.2	48.0
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	136.9	137.8	135.0
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	72.0	71.7	71.6
Scientific Research and Development Services	11.7	11.9	12.1	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	33.0	33.4	32.5
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	48.7	49.5	46.8	149.1	150.4	149.2



## Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands] *continued*

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Aug b/ 2009	July c/ 2009	Aug 2008	Aug b/ 2009	July c/ 2009	Aug 2008
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	12.6	12.8	12.5	28.6	29.5	30.3
Investigation and Security Services	9.2	9.2	8.9	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.4	11.5	11.7	48.8	48.4	50.9
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>258.7</b>
Educational Services	41.7	41.7	42.6	74.5	75.4	71.9
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	29.2	29.0	30.6	40.6	40.9	39.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	58.2	58.7	56.5	189.1	189.8	186.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	13.5	13.6	13.1	71.2	70.8	67.7
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	27.4	27.9	26.6
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	8.7	8.8	8.7
Hospitals	25.7	25.6	25.5	58.4	58.7	57.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.0	7.0	7.0	26.9	27.5	27.9
Social Assistance	na	na	na	32.6	32.8	33.3
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.3	14.2	13.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>223.1</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.0	7.0	7.1	31.7	31.2	34.7
Accommodation and Food Services	52.1	52.9	51.3	187.7	189.8	188.4
Accommodation	13.8	14.3	15.0	35.4	36.2	37.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	38.3	38.6	36.3	152.3	153.6	151.4
Full-Service Restaurants	19.3	19.4	19.0	78.0	78.8	77.5
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.9	11.0	10.9	63.9	64.4	60.3
Special Food Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	12.1	12.1	11.7
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>154.8</b>
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	27.8	27.9	27.0
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	57.6	58.8	59.1	110.6	111.5	111.6
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	27.2	27.2	27.8	43.6	43.6	45.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>255.9</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>570.6</b>	<b>579.1</b>	<b>561.6</b>
Federal Government	201.4	201.6	194.7	316.2	316.8	306.1
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	54.5	58.6	51.2	na	na	na
State Government	50.7	54.8	47.4	91.3	93.7	87.0
Local Government	na	na	na	163.1	168.6	168.5
Public Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.8	na	na	na

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



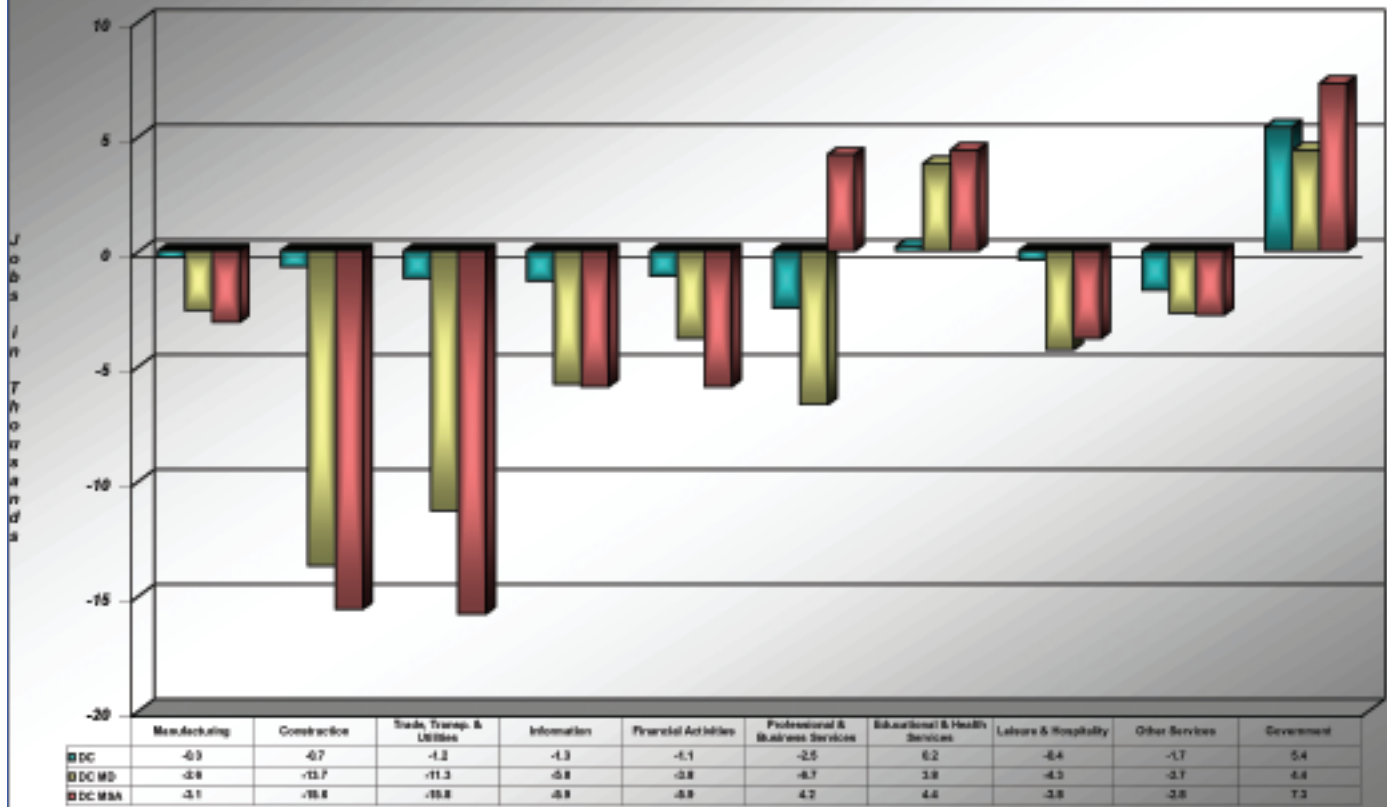
**Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area  
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ (In Thousands)**

INDUSTRY	Aug b/ 2009	July c/ 2009	Aug 2008	Change from	
				July 2009	Aug 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2975.5</b>	<b>2996.9</b>	<b>3017.6</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>-42.1</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>2309.0</b>	<b>2320.3</b>	<b>2359.7</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-50.7</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>666.5</b>	<b>676.6</b>	<b>657.9</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>217.6</b>	<b>236.1</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-19.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-16.6</b>
Specialty Trade Contractors	102.5	104.1	111.6	-1.6	-9.1
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>2759.2</b>	<b>2779.3</b>	<b>2781.5</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-22.3</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>382.7</b>	<b>384.7</b>	<b>399.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-16.3</b>
Wholesale Trade	67.6	67.7	70.2	-0.1	-2.6
Retail Trade	251.8	253.9	265.0	-2.1	-13.2
Food & Beverage Stores	53.2	53.0	53.5	0.2	-0.3
Department Stores	32.3	32.3	32.5	0.0	-0.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.3	63.1	63.8	0.2	-0.5
<b>Information</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
Finance and insurance	96.4	96.2	99.5	0.2	-3.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	49.1	49.0	51.0	0.1	-1.9
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>690.5</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>689.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	459.5	461.1	460.2	-1.6	-0.7
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	158.7	159.6	156.1	-0.9	2.6
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	187.4	188.5	188.1	-1.1	-0.7
Employment Services	38.1	38.6	40.3	-0.5	-2.2
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>335.3</b>	<b>336.2</b>	<b>331.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	250.5	251.2	248.3	-0.7	2.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	97.1	96.6	93.3	0.5	3.8
Offices of Physicians	38.3	38.8	37.2	-0.5	1.1
Hospitals	71.8	70.8	-0.4	0.6	
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>268.8</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	227.7	230.4	228.3	-2.7	-0.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	188.2	189.8	186.7	-1.6	1.5
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>666.5</b>	<b>676.6</b>	<b>657.9</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Federal Government	363.8	364.4	351.8	-0.6	12.0

**a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.**

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV. SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Net Job Change  
August 2008 - August 2009



## TOP 30 HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS IN D.C.

	Average Annual Openings	Mean Hourly Wage
Business Operations Specialists, all other	353	\$40.40
Lawyers	240	\$69.00
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	210	\$38.57
Security Guards	182	\$14.23
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping cleaners	181	\$11.74
Public Relations Specialists	178	\$44.06
Office Clerks, General	174	\$15.69
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	160	\$27.62
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Ed	157	****
Customer Service Representatives	140	\$17.36
Computer Systems Analysts	139	\$38.56
Network & Computer Systems Administrators	134	\$35.76
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	132	\$22.96
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	126	\$13.25
Network Systems & Data Communications Analysts	122	\$35.22
Accountants & Auditors	117	\$34.21
Food Preparation Workers	116	\$11.22
Child Care Workers	110	\$11.75
Management Analysts	106	\$37.57
Legal Secretaries	99	\$28.90
Waiters & Waitresses	97	\$10.92
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	97	\$13.44
Writers & Authors	91	\$30.39
General & Operations Managers	86	\$58.68
Social & Human Service Assistants	84	\$16.77
Teacher Assistants	79	****
Combined Food Preparation Workers, Inc Fast Food	77	\$10.66
Registered Nurses	77	\$32.09
Receptionists & Information Clerks	71	\$14.44
Retail Salespersons	70	\$12.64

\*\*\*\*Data Suppressed

Openings - based on the 2006-2016 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services (Does not include Farm, Fishing & Forestry occupations.)

Wage data - source: Occupational Employment Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2007

## TOP 20 EMPLOYERS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN D.C.

Rank	Employer
1	Howard University
2	Georgetown University
3	George Washington University
4	Washington Hospital Center
5	Children's National Medical Center
6	Fannie Mae
7	Georgetown University Hospital
8	American University
9	Providence Hospital
10	Howard University Hospital
11	The Washington Post
12	Corporate Advisory Board
13	Catholic University of America
14	Sibley Memorial Hospital
15	Marriott Hotel Services
16	George Washington University Hospital
17	American National Red Cross
18	Admiral Security
19	Hyatt Regency
20	Safeway Inc.

(Based on employment levels reported to the District's Unemployment Compensation Program as of September 2006. Ranked by size of workforce.)

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ANNUAL CHANGE IN %

All items. All urban consumers.

	Sept 09	Aug 09	Sept 08	Aug 08
Wash.-Balti. DC-MD-VA-WV	-0.8	na	5.5	na
U.S.A.	-1.3	-1.5	4.9	5.4

(All items. All urban consumers. Not Seasonally Adjusted.)  
(1982-84 =100 for U.S. Nov. 1996 = 100 for Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV)  
na: not available

## DEMOGRAPHIC / ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	D.C.	U.S.A.
Population, July 1, 2008 estimate	591,833	304,059,724
Population, percent change* (April 1, 2000-July 1, 2008)	3.8%	8.0%
Persons under 18 years old, 2008	18.9%	24.3%
High school graduates, percent (Persons age 25+, 2007)	85.7%	84.5%
Homeownership rate, 2006	45.8%	67.3%
Median household income, 2007	\$54,317	\$41,994
Per capita income, 2007	\$40,379	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 2007	17.1%	13.0%
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$5,422	\$10,615
Private nonfarm employment, percent change (Average annual rate; 1998-2008)	14.9%	8.8%
Persons per square mile, 2000	9,378.0	79.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates, 2007 American Community Survey, Economic Census 2002, 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TOP 30 FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS 2006 - 2016\*

Occupational Title	Empl 2006	Empl 2016	Growth Rate
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,912	3,132	6.38%
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	4,111	6,212	5.11%
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	183	261	4.26%
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	303	424	3.99%
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary	319	443	3.89%
Industrial Engineers	409	563	3.77%
Elementary School Teachers, except Special Education	4,254	5,822	3.69%
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	456	622	3.64%
Middle School Teachers, except Special and Vocational Education	1,582	2,156	3.63%
Home Health Aides	914	1,239	3.56%
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,266	1,708	3.49%
Computer Systems Analysts	4,202	5,591	3.31%
Self-enrichment Education Teachers	1,078	1,434	3.30%
Forensic Science Technicians	131	174	3.28%
Social and Human Service Assistants	2,628	3,465	3.18%
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	517	680	3.15%
Court Reporters	543	714	3.15%
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	2,448	3,208	3.10%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	4,459	5,803	3.01%
Secondary School Teachers, except Special and Vocational Education	1,731	2,240	2.94%
Database Administrators	1,786	2,311	2.94%
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	1,043	1,342	2.87%
Dental Hygienists	278	357	2.84%
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	317	406	2.81%
Kindergarten Teachers, except Special Education	353	452	2.80%
Tour Guides and Escorts	376	480	2.77%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,562	1,989	2.73%
Child Care Workers	4,027	5,124	2.72%
Lodging Managers	184	234	2.72%
Mental Health Counselors	406	505	2.44%

(The fastest growing occupations are those with over 100 jobs and highest growth rates.)

Note: \*Based on the 2006 - 2016 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services

Source: Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information





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## LABOR MARKET RESEARCH INFORMATION

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